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Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a declaration by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the situation in Syria, which was adopted on 10 February 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session under agenda item 36, and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

12-23496 (E) 210212 230212

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Annex to the letter dated 14 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Declaration by the State Duma on the situation in Syria

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation expresses its grave concern at the deteriorating situation regarding the Syrian Arab Republic, against a backdrop of escalating violence inside Syria itself.

During the voting in the United Nations Security Council on 4 February 2012 on a draft resolution on the situation in Syria presented by the delegations of Morocco and a number of Western and Arab States, the delegations of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China voted against the draft resolution, which in its current form is incapable of achieving the principal goal of ending the domestic conflict and restoring peace in Syria.

The Deputies of the State Duma note that the position of the Russian representatives to the United Nations is fully in line with that of the Russian leadership, which holds that the issues in Syria should be addressed through productive internal dialogue based on the mutual renunciation of violence by both sides.

The Deputies of the State Duma consider it extremely important that the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, should in no way adopt the position of either party to the conflict. An unbalanced approach, such as that set out in the previous draft resolution, would undermine any chance of achieving equitable and constructive dialogue.

As was borne out by the evolution of a similar situation concerning Libya, no provision of a document adopted by the United Nations should be interpreted as a reason or justification for the use of force by any State Member of the United Nations or of an inter-State organization without the explicit consent of the Security Council, nor should any Security Council resolution contain calls for a change of political regime or leaders, which is the unconditional prerogative of the peoples of sovereign States.

However, in the opinion of the Deputies of the State Duma, the scenarios proposed by a number of Western and Arab States seek something quite different from the United Nations and the international community as a whole. In fact, these scenarios prejudge the outcome of the political process in Syria, set ultimatums for one side alone, and see political regime change as an absolute prerequisite for resolving the issues in Syria.

The Deputies of the State Duma strongly condemn the practice of forcefully interfering in the affairs of other States and imposing solutions on them from outside. The Russian Federation cannot support any document that involves or permits such interference without an explicit mandate from the Security Council. Those States members of the Security Council that blame the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China for the escalation of the domestic conflict in Syria because they refused to support an unbalanced draft resolution on the situation

in Syria are deliberately misleading the international community about their own motives and intentions, as was the case with Libya.

The State Duma calls upon both parties to the domestic conflict to renounce the use of force, recognize their responsibility for the fate of the Syrian people and immediately commence work on reaching a mutually acceptable settlement through constructive dialogue. The Deputies of the State Duma also call upon the members of the League of Arab States (LAS) to continue actively participating in the internal settlement process based on the LAS initiative of 2 November 2011, extend its observer mission to the Syrian Arab Republic and encourage both parties to the conflict to engage in dialogue and renounce the use of force without any preconditions such as a demand for the resignation of the Syrian authorities.

The Deputies of the State Duma declare their support for the position taken by the Russian leadership in the international efforts to help address the domestic conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. The State Duma considers it advisable to continue clarifying that position and its practical implementation in conjunction with those States that share the Russian view as that which best responds to the interests of the Syrian people and of all those who seek to end the bloodshed and stabilize the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and in the region as a whole.

S. Y. **Naryshkin**
President of the State Duma of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow
10 February 2012

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 38
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 8 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the report of a workshop on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Afghanistan, held from 28 to 30 January 2012 in Schaan, Liechtenstein (see annex). The workshop was organized by the Government of Liechtenstein with the support of the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination at Princeton University.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Christian **Wenaweser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-23483 (E) 290212

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Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Workshop on implementing the women, peace and security agenda in Afghanistan (Schaan, Liechtenstein, 28 to 30 January 2012)

Introduction

1. The women, peace and security agenda of the Security Council is considered one of the landmark achievements in its thematic work. In its resolution 1325 (2000), the Council addressed, for the first time, the impact of armed conflict on women and recognized the undervalued and underutilized contributions women make to conflict prevention and peace processes. The thematic work initiated by resolution 1325 (2000) has been reinforced and expanded by follow-up resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010), which together form the women, peace and security agenda of the Council. At the same time, integrating this agenda into the country-specific work of the Council has proven to be very challenging, despite the Council's continued political recognition that gender is indeed central to lasting and sustainable peace and security. The implementation of the agenda on the ground is thus lagging far behind the ambitious conceptual framework that the Council has created over the past decade.

2. A case in point is Afghanistan, where the Security Council has been actively involved for many years. While the situation of women has consistently attracted great attention in the international community, the women, peace and security agenda has made only minimal advances. The situation for women overall remains difficult and highly insecure, even after a lengthy international presence and engagement under the umbrella of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). This is true for both central aspects of the agenda: on the protection side, sexual violence against women and girls, including abduction, rape and trafficking, is widespread. Defenders of women's human rights face attacks and intimidation. In some parts of the country, they are effectively prevented from continuing their work, and several high-profile women have been attacked and some of them killed. On the participation side, some progress has been achieved with respect to the presence of women in political positions. But overall, the representation and active participation of women in political processes and economic activities remain limited. There is an acute risk that women will be effectively excluded from peace talks, against the stated beliefs and commitments reflected in the agenda.

3. As international military forces are planning their withdrawal from Afghanistan, the upcoming renewal of the mandate of UNAMA by the Security Council, due in March 2012, offers a critical opportunity to improve the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Afghanistan.

4. Against this background, the Government of Liechtenstein, with the support of the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination, organized a workshop in Schaan, Liechtenstein, from 28 to 30 January 2012 hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Aurelia Frick, on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Afghanistan, in particular in view of the upcoming negotiations on the renewal of the mandate of UNAMA. Participants included Afghan women leaders,

from both Government and civil society, representatives of States, in particular members of the Security Council, senior United Nations officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as academics. The workshop served the dual purpose of exploring ways for the Security Council to translate the thematic agenda into its country-specific work (a goal that Liechtenstein has consistently pursued as a member of the "small five group"), and of contributing to the effectiveness of the UNAMA mandate and the improvement of the situation of women in Afghanistan. The meeting was held under the Chatham House Rule, and the findings and recommendations contained in the present report do not necessarily reflect the views of all the participants in the workshop.

Session I
Status update: women, peace and security in Afghanistan

5. The view was expressed that, with the intended withdrawal of international combat troops from Afghanistan in 2014, there was a perception that Afghanistan was not now or would no longer be a priority for the international community, in spite of expressions of commitment to the long-term engagement beyond 2014, in particular at the International Conference on Afghanistan held in Bonn, Germany, in December 2011. Such a reduction in international engagement could jeopardize progress made in several areas. This concern was considered particularly acute for those in Afghanistan who would potentially suffer the most, namely women and children. It was therefore crucial to consult with and consider the impact of this transition on Afghan women as the Security Council was scheduled to debate the renewal of the UNAMA mandate in March 2012. The view was expressed that the workshop was of particular importance in this respect, as it was rare that Afghan women were consulted on issues relevant to the women, peace and security agenda.

6. It was stated that a robust civil society and women human rights defenders, inside and outside of Government, were advocating for, and protecting the rights of women to, active participation in the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, Afghan women lived in a highly conservative, violent and often unpredictable context. Many explained that they had little control over their own lives, let alone over decisions relating to their country. It was generally acknowledged that significant progress had been made with respect to the situation of women over the past decade. Among other things, a Ministry for Women's Affairs had been established, women were represented in Government positions (25 per cent), and important legislation had been put into place, such as the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. But this progress was considered insufficient and fragile, and the implementation of the Law very weak. The justice system was lacking, at best, and often overtly hostile to women. Informal and formal justice mechanisms frequently punished female victims of violence, rape and other gender-based crimes in particular, and in general did not provide for equality before the law, which seriously undermined women's access to justice. The rights women had gained in Afghanistan were fragile, easily reversible and under threat of being negotiated away in a formal peace process in which women were at the risk of having no substantive representation. There was a need to integrate women in the economy, in particular through land ownership. Women also needed skills training in order to enable them to effectively participate in the State-building process.

7. With respect to the transition from international to Afghan-led security prior to 2014, it was stated that women must be involved in all steps of this process.

Discussions about the transition process so far were not considered to be inclusive, consultative or transparent. The shape of potential peace negotiations with the Taliban was likewise viewed as opaque and lacking input from key stakeholders, especially from women. Afghans at the local level were, by and large, described as alienated from the peace process since they were not taking part in it. Any peace agreement that might emerge from such a process might be unsustainable if it continued to take place behind closed doors among a small group within the Government. It was pointed out that women in the provinces, in particular, were not being consulted and that international NGOs could not speak for them.

8. It was stated that the international community, and the United Nations in particular, was considered a key presence in Afghanistan, but that its efforts had fallen short in many ways. Although urged by the international community to speak out and advocate on behalf of women's rights, high-profile women in Government and civil society had no protection mechanisms in place and continued to be exposed to threats, intimidation, harassment and violence. The view was expressed that the significant sums of money spent in the country were often not to the benefit of average Afghans, due to the lack of local input on what would best serve particular communities. Women especially did not feel they were part of the process of rebuilding. Specific domestic political pressures within donor nations and considerations of the time, costs and stakes involved had shaped the international involvement in and commitment to Afghanistan and had led to mixed outcomes. The point was made that what the international community had been doing since 2001 had been as much about itself and its various domestic political realities as about Afghans and Afghanistan.

9. The view was expressed that the international community was a key player in the transition and peace processes, but that for many international actors priorities had changed. In 2001-2002, the liberation, protection and advancement of women in Afghanistan had been a key element in the narrative about the international community's mission in Afghanistan. Today, women were often an afterthought in a framework shaped around the overarching goal of troop withdrawals by 2014. Issues related to their protection and participation and the promotion of women's rights were often compartmentalized and marginalized. Ordinary Afghans therefore wondered what kind of political accommodations would be made during the course of any negotiating process, in spite of boundaries that some international interlocutors had set for its possible outcomes. The point was made that regional tensions further complicated the situation. The role of Pakistan in Afghanistan's ongoing insurgency and its current membership in the Security Council had to be taken into account, as well as the nuclear ambitions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the regional power architecture involving Pakistan, Iran, India and China.

10. The point was made that the role of the United Nations in Afghanistan was unique in that it had to be responsive to and reflect the priorities of the States from which it received its mandates. The implementation of Security Council mandates reflecting the women, peace and security agenda could thus be held hostage to other external interests. Overall, United Nations action to implement the agenda in Afghanistan was insufficient. While UNAMA had played an active advocacy and monitoring role — largely because of its broad mandate in human rights-related areas — the United Nations had nevertheless not lived up to its potential as it did not want to be perceived as interfering. This challenge was exacerbated by the reality that few in Afghanistan, including high-level Government departments and

ministries, were even aware of the provisions of Council resolution 1325 (2000) and other resolutions on women, peace and security.

11. It was stated that uncertainty abounded for Afghanistan, its future and, particularly, for its women. There was widespread uncertainty about the initiative to establish an office of the Taliban in Qatar, about the status of this initiative and about which elements of the Taliban were behind the initiative. Which elements of the Taliban would be part of possible peace negotiations was considered to be unknown. It was further pointed out that the term "Taliban" covered a wide range of actors, many of whom were trained or supported by forces outside the country itself. The international community was stressing that the transition process and peace negotiations should be Afghan-led, but few were considering which Afghans would be in the lead or focusing on securing women a place at the negotiating table. The end goals of peace negotiations were ambiguous, as were the potential ramifications of any negotiated peace for women and their rights and freedoms.

12. It was recalled that the rights of most Afghan women had also been violated during the mujahideen period by many of the same people who were currently in power. These were often local power brokers and power holders who had no interest in securing peace or forwarding a peace agenda, but rather in maintaining the status quo. The questions of how to bring together democratic forces in Afghanistan, how to create coalitions between these forces, who these potential partners were and how to support them in crafting a sustainable peace remained unanswered.

Session II
Protection pillar: promotion and protection of women's human rights and accountability

13. The view was expressed that resolution 1325 (2000) and the women, peace and security architecture as a whole were one of the biggest conceptual successes of the United Nations and also a landmark achievement of the international women's movement. The challenge remained, however, to muster the political will to implement the women, peace and security agenda and make it operational in country-specific contexts. Afghanistan's historical, cultural and religious realities had to be taken into account in this regard. The opinion was expressed that the protection of women's rights was a prerequisite for sustainable peace and development. Realizing accountability for human rights violations and participation of women in all aspects of Afghanistan's social, cultural, economic and political life had the potential to fundamentally alter power relations in the country and facilitate security that was not predicated on a military presence. Combating violence against women, women's legal empowerment and changing institutions were priorities within the accountability framework of the agenda. In this context, Afghan civil society organizations and international actors such as UNAMA undertook a range of activities from research and reporting to targeted advocacy, awareness-raising and monitoring the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. However, these efforts had only been partially successful and had to be intensified.

14. Violence against women was considered to be one of Afghanistan's most pressing remaining problems and one of the most urgent challenges to be addressed within the women, peace and security framework. Violence against women was described as widespread and pervasive, including harmful traditional practices and

culture-based violence. Such practices, including restriction of movement and participation in any life outside of the home, child marriage and the giving away of girls to settle disputes or debts (*baad*) were often defended in the name of religion, despite the fact that they often preceded and were inconsistent with Islam. The international media brought the issue to the fore in particularly egregious cases,[a] but for every case prominently reported, hundreds of other women and girls were suffering in silence, often with serious consequences including suicide. Armed conflict, political turmoil, a culture of impunity as well as lack of will, capacity and access to responsive and unbiased justice mechanisms were exacerbating the challenges in dealing with pervasive violence against women.

15. It was stated that harmful practices at the root of much of the violence against women had lifelong consequences. Child marriage, by definition forced marriage, for example, was denying girls a host of human rights and opportunities for education, and increasing the risk of death due to the consequences of early and frequent pregnancies. An inherent link therefore existed between the elimination of violence against women, their participation in political and economic processes and their empowerment to that end. Addressing cultural attitudes, particularly by utilizing liberal interpretations of Islam to counter other religious arguments supporting violence against women, was key in this respect as was the full implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

16. The Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women was considered an important step forward, despite its gaps. Its implementation, however, was of great concern. It was stated that in the current Penal Code crimes perpetrated in the name of honour were mitigated, and that there was no explicit definition of rape and in particular no clear distinction between rape and extramarital sexual relations (*zina*). As a result, victims were regularly criminalized. Between March 2010 and March 2011, the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission identified over 2,000 instances that could be prosecuted under the Law. But due to underreporting, comprehensive statistics were not available. Women often did not report rape because of the social and cultural stigma placed on the victim, while those who did come forward to report sexual abuse were often punished by a judicial system where they are viewed as inherently suspect.

17. The view was expressed that the formal justice system was unable to carry out its role in the process of eliminating violence against women. The recent focus on and upswing in financing to bolster the informal justice system had diverted resources to a system which was inherently discriminatory and which reinforced cultural practices that disempowered and threatened women. While the formal justice system was unresponsive to crimes perpetrated against women for lack of capacity, it often used the capacity it had to punish women. Law enforcement officers often failed to protect women's rights by taking a selective approach to law enforcement, aggressively pursuing women who ran away or detaining women for "moral" crimes, but not male perpetrators of violence against women. In this respect, the point was made that civil society organizations, which were key in the drafting of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, had an important role as a bridge between the Government and the people, and as educators

[a] The most recent publicized examples are the rape and subsequent imprisonment of a woman known as Gulnaz and the imprisonment and torture of 15-year-old Sahar Gul by her husband and his family for refusing to engage in prostitution.

at the local level. They could raise awareness about the Law, obligations under the Law, and the long-term social consequences of harmful traditional practices.

18. It was stated that Afghanistan's participation in international human rights treaties was both an important development and an opportunity to engage with the Government on the implementation of human rights in the country. A relevant example was the imminent consideration of the report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It was also pointed out that the ongoing work, carried out with assistance from donor Governments, to set up a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) could provide important input to advance the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. To this end an inter-ministerial steering committee, including representatives of the relevant Afghan ministries and civil society, had been set up.

19. It was recalled that Afghanistan was a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. In this context, it was pointed out that it was unlikely that the Prosecutor would move from the current stage of preliminary examinations to a formal investigation in the near future. Nevertheless, participation in the International Criminal Court could have a positive effect in that it created an obligation for the national judiciary to investigate and prosecute the crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity. It was said, however, that such an effect at the national level would not occur unless there was a "credible threat" that the Court might indeed prosecute such crimes in Afghanistan. It was also pointed out that a great number of people currently in powerful positions could be subject to such investigations. It was mentioned that the Rome Statute provided a clear definition of rape and other sexual crimes and could therefore be useful in filling existing gaps in national legislation such as the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Session III

Participation pillar: women's leadership in peacebuilding and conflict resolution

20. Given the centrality to the women, peace and security agenda of women's participation, it was emphasized that token representation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding only served to marginalize women and to compartmentalize "women's issues". Women needed to be represented across the board, and especially in areas such as finance, defence and foreign affairs, which were traditionally not seen as within the orbit of women's issues. Particular reference was also made to the need to integrate women in the Afghan police force. Moreover, it was emphasized that women were not the only ones responsible for advocating for their rights; on the contrary, the active involvement of men was an indispensable element of sustainable progress.

21. It was stated that the participation of women in key international meetings on the future of their country had been deficient. The 2010 Kabul Conference, for instance, had included only one seat for a representative of civil society. The 2011 Bonn Conference had two civil society representatives, one of whom was a woman. Furthermore, women were not included in crucial Government meetings, such as the emergency meeting called following the assassination of the Head of the Peace Council, former President Burhanuddin Rabbani, in September 2011.

22. The view was expressed that women's participation in such meetings and the incorporation of women's issues into their agendas and into potential peace negotiations was often pushed aside with the argument that discussing women's rights would hinder these processes, even though that was clearly a false argument. Women's rights were not the obstacle to peace, and removing women's issues from discussions about the future of Afghanistan and peace negotiations would not suddenly bring about stability and security in Afghanistan. It was also stressed that the presence and participation of women would not simply lead to a discussion on women's rights, but would ensure that women's interests and perspectives were addressed across all thematic issues.

23. It was cautioned that those who would have an influence on these processes were not necessarily inclined to ensure the participation of women. The view was also expressed that women were also not necessarily ready to sit at a table and negotiate without prior capacity-building in this regard. However, it was also pointed out that the argument that women might not be qualified to participate in such discussions should not be used, and attention was drawn to the provision of resolution 1325 (2000) that dealt with the need to appoint more women as special envoys and special representatives. It was precisely this questionable argument that prevented this provision from being implemented. It was emphasized that women had a particular role to play as peacebuilders at the local and district levels, especially in rural areas. Women could thus help bridge the gap between the capital and the rest of the country, given that the nine women appointed to the High Peace Council were largely representative of Kabul. There was a need to reach out to and include women outside the capital.

24. It was stated that international pressure could help advance women's participation. International supporters of Afghanistan could, for example, make funds conditional on meeting certain clearly defined benchmarks for women's participation. But it was also pointed out that such an approach was fraught with challenges, particularly when seeking to avoid the charge of foreign interference. The current nature of the transition process and peace negotiations might be leveraged behind closed doors to push for inclusivity. But the reality was that in regard to participation, the international community and civil society actors were still working at an advocacy level and had not yet moved to the place where women were both in a position to participate and equipped to fully participate to achieve desired outcomes.

25. Different views were also expressed about the need to make peace talks conditional on the presence of women. While the view was expressed that such a principled stance could be successful and indeed necessary to ensure the presence of women at peace talks, others were of the view that this was not realistic, and possibly unhelpful.

26. With respect to the role of the United Nations, it was said that the UNAMA mandate was an appropriate place to ask for leadership roles to be given to women, and that the phasing out of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams could offer a special opportunity in this respect. At the same time, the view was also expressed that it could not be the role of the United Nations to insist vis-à-vis its Afghan partners on the presence of women.

Findings and recommendations

Findings

- While important progress has been made with regard to the situation of women over the past decade, the current achievements are both insufficient and fragile. A reduction in the international engagement could jeopardize in particular the gains made in the area of women's rights.
- There is a risk that both the protection and the participation pillar of the women, peace and security agenda are neglected as the international community is focusing on the withdrawal of the military presence. This risk must be countered, including through a robust and coherent mandate for UNAMA.
- Women must be integrated meaningfully into an inclusive transition and peace process, including at the local, regional, national and international levels.
- Consultation with Afghan women and civil society organizations at the community level must be a priority for domestic and international actors, especially regarding future donor activities and transition and peace negotiations.
- A "plan B" must be developed, especially related to the protection of the rights of women, should the peace process fail.
- Afghan women want peace, but not at the cost of losing hard-won gains and not a peace without justice.
- "Women's issues" need to be addressed throughout all the ministries of the Government of Afghanistan and must not be relegated solely to the Ministry of Women's Affairs.
- Women must be more actively recruited into the security and the judicial sectors to better protect women's rights, facilitate the economic and political participation of women, fully implement the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and guarantee equal treatment before the law.
- The Afghan Penal Code must be strengthened to include a clear definition of rape and to enable punishments for criminal acts committed in the name of honour.
- A strategic communications plan, including outreach at the community and national levels and publication of relevant documents (e.g., Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)) in local languages is needed for awareness-raising, especially related to women's constitutional rights, legal protections against violence and the long-term implications of traditional harmful practices such as child marriage.
- The United Nations and the Government of Afghanistan can influence the participation of women by appointing more women to leadership and visible positions, especially as political advisers, ambassadors, special envoys and special representatives.
- The international community needs to support civil society groups and to focus more on monitoring, reporting and benchmarks for aid to facilitate better Government accountability on women's issues and participation.

- United Nations missions need to better integrate and enable specialists to serve as women's protection advisers with skill sets that include security expertise, gender analysis and human rights.
- Measures should be taken to move from advocacy for women's protection and participation to pragmatic and concrete considerations and plans to achieve desired outcomes.

Recommendations for inclusion in the UNAMA mandate

1. Include monitoring and analysis of sexual violence based on language in Security Council resolution 1996 (2001), paragraph 24.
2. Include monitoring the implementation of any peace agreement from a human rights perspective, including safeguards for human rights and women's rights defenders.
3. Include specific operational elements from Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010) in the UNAMA mandate, using as examples mandate resolutions on Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia and the Sudan and their specific provisions for security arrangements, capacity-building and transitional justice.
4. Include stronger wording on women's political participation in all decision-making processes, including initiatives aimed at achieving sustainable peace based on language in resolution 1889 (2009), paragraph 1, and the statement by the President of the Security Council of 28 October 2011 (S/PRST/2011/20).
5. Incorporate language from Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), especially from paragraphs 6, 9 and 10 related to data analysis, funding and capacity-building, and consultation with civil society and women's organizations, and including gender-specific benchmarking indicators.
6. Include reporting and monitoring using gender-specific benchmarks related to Afghan security forces (Security Council resolution 1974 (2011), paragraph 24).
7. Incorporate specific language on women's economic empowerment, including reference to alternative livelihoods given women's potential victimization vis-à-vis poppy eradication plans (Security Council resolution 1974 (2011), paragraph 28).
8. Strengthen language related to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (Security Council resolution 1974 (2011), paragraph 6 (d)), emphasizing the independence of the Commission and its functioning according to the Paris Principles.
9. Include specific references to sexual violence (Security Council resolution 1974 (2011), paragraph 36 on violence and discrimination and paragraph 37 related to the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women).
10. Include specific reference to children and armed conflict, in particular regarding attacks against schools and teachers in conflict pursuant to resolution 1998 (2011) and to girls' access to education based on Security Council resolution 1889 (2009), paragraph 11.

New York, 7 February 2012

Enclosure

Relevant language in resolutions of the Security Council

I. Country resolutions

A. Resolution 2000 (2011)

[*The Security Council*

7. *Decides* that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire shall have the following mandate:]

(g) *Support for the efforts to promote and protect human rights*

– To support the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in combating sexual and gender-based violence, including by contributing to the development of a nationally owned multisectoral strategy in cooperation with United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict entities, to appoint women protection advisers and to ensure gender expertise and training, as appropriate and from within existing resources, in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010);

B. Resolution 2010 (2011)

[*The Security Council*]

25. *Expresses serious concern* about increasing reports of conflict-related sexual violence in Somalia, calls on all parties to cease such violations and abuses, and requests the Secretary-General to implement the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), including the strengthening of the women's protection component of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia;

C. Resolution 1935 (2010)

[*The Security Council*]

18. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict [in Darfur] immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, requests the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to report on the implementation of its comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009 and 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 are implemented by the Operation and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

D. Resolution 1996 (2011)

[*The Security Council*]

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women, peace, and security, and reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding; reaffirming the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society, and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

12. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels, including by promoting women's leadership, supporting women's organizations and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

24. *Reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, looks forward to the appointment of women protection advisers in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and encourages [the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan] as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues;

II. Women, peace and security resolutions

A. Resolution 1889 (2009)

[*The Security Council*]

1. *Urges* Member States, and international and regional organizations to take further measures to improve the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, by, inter alia, promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyse and systematically assess the particular needs of women and girls in post-

conflict situations, including information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

9. *Urges* Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that the empowerment of women is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including by developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing the needs of women in the post-conflict phase;

10. *Encourages* Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail the needs and priorities of women and girls and to design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover, inter alia, support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income-generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

11. *Urges* Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making;

B. Resolution 1960 (2010)

[*The Security Council*]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and in post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field-level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the consideration by the Council of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict;

10. *Welcomes* the work of gender advisers, looks forward to the appointment of more women protection advisers to peacekeeping missions, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009), and notes their potential contribution in the framework of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements to be established pursuant to paragraph 8 of the present resolution;

III. Mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Resolution 1974 (2011)

[*The Security Council*]

6. *Reaffirms* that the [United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan] and the Special Representative shall continue to lead international civilian efforts in the following priority areas:

(d) Continue, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to cooperate with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to cooperate also with the Government of Afghanistan and relevant international and local non-governmental organizations to monitor the situation of civilians, to coordinate efforts to ensure their protection, to promote accountability and to assist in the full implementation of the fundamental freedoms and human rights provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international treaties to which Afghanistan is a State party, in particular those regarding the full enjoyment by women of their human rights;

24. *Reiterates* the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector through appropriate vetting procedures, training, mentoring, equipping and empowerment efforts, for both women and men, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country;

28. *Takes note* of the recent progress in addressing, and the drop in, opium production, remains concerned at the serious harm that opium cultivation, production and trafficking and consumption continue to cause to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally, calls upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to accelerate the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, including through alternative livelihood programmes, and to mainstream counter-narcotics throughout national programmes, and encourages additional international support for the four priorities identified in the Strategy; and commends the support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Triangular Initiative and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and the Rainbow Strategy, as well as the contribution of the Domodedovo Police Academy of the Russian Federation;

36. *Recognizes* that, despite progress achieved on gender equality, enhanced efforts are necessary to secure the rights of women and girls, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending school, and stresses the importance of implementing resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and of ensuring that women fleeing domestic violence are able to find safe and secure refuge;

37. *Welcomes* the commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen the participation of women in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, supports efforts to accelerate implementation of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, to integrate its benchmarks into the national priority programmes and to develop a strategy to implement the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, including services to victims, recalls that the promotion and protection of women's rights are an integral part of peace, reintegration and reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in its reports to the Security Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan;

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Agenda item 139
Human resources management

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains data on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011. It also describes progress made in the enforcement of United Nations standards of conduct related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The number of allegations received decreased, from 116 in 2010 to 102 in 2011. The number of allegations reported for the year under review is the lowest since data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse were first collected and compiled. Consistent with figures reported for the past three years, 73 per cent of the allegations relate to personnel deployed in peacekeeping missions.

The task force established under the direction of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and co-chaired by the United Nations Development Programme and the International Rescue Committee has taken a number of initiatives designed to support activities in the field related to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Despite the progress achieved, efforts to enhance the existing prevention mechanisms and to enforce the zero tolerance policy have continued during the reporting period.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 57/306, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to maintain data on investigations into sexual exploitation and related offences by humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel and all relevant actions taken thereon. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General issued a bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) that applies to all staff and related personnel of the United Nations, including staff of separately administered organs and programmes. As defined in the bulletin, "sexual exploitation" means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. The term "sexual abuse" means actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

2. The present report provides information on the number and type of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse received in 2011. It also sets out the status of investigations into those allegations, as at 31 December 2011, and describes the initiatives taken to enforce United Nations standards of conduct related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

II. Reports of sexual exploitation and abuse in 2011

3. Information on allegations of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse reported in 2011 was received from 44 entities, including departments and offices of the Secretariat as well as agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system. A list of those entities is provided in annex I. The number of allegations reported for 2011 by all entities totalled 102, compared with 116 reported in 2010. Seven entities reported having received one or more allegations, whereas 37 reported having received none.[1]

4. The nature of the allegations and the status of their review are detailed in annexes to the present report. The omission of a reference to a particular entity in those annexes means that no allegations were reported in regard to personnel of that entity. Allegations involving personnel deployed in peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support concern civilian, military, police and corrections personnel and, as there are different follow-up procedures for each category, the categories are presented separately in the annexes.

5. Allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against United Nations Secretariat staff members and related personnel are conveyed to the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). Allegations are then recorded, evaluated and prioritized for investigation, referral or suspension pending further information, or closed, as appropriate. Allegations that are prioritized for investigation undergo a preliminary

[1] While the Department of Political Affairs is counted as a separate entity, data related to special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support are included in the figures for the latter Department. Allegations made against United Nations Volunteers are included in the data provided by their host entity, since Volunteers fall under the category of United Nations-related personnel.

fact-finding inquiry to determine whether the evidence available warrants further investigation. If it is determined that the evidence available is sufficient to warrant proceeding with the case, the case remains open. During this phase, the assigned investigator verifies and ensures that all relevant information has been obtained from the complainant. It should be noted that investigations of alleged misconduct by military contingent personnel are governed under the revised model memorandum of understanding between troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/267 B. Investigations of allegations in the separately administered funds and programmes of the United Nations are conducted by their respective investigative units, such as the Office of the Inspector General of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of Audit and Investigations of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of Internal Audit of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Internal Audit and Investigations Group of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Allegations reported against United Nations staff members and related personnel other than those deployed in peacekeeping missions and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

6. Annex II contains details about the nature of allegations reported against United Nations staff members and related personnel other than those deployed in peacekeeping missions and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support. Annex III describes the status of investigations into those allegations. As at 31 December 2011, 28 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse had been made. The status of the allegations can be summarized as follows:

(a) One allegation of rape of a minor was reported against a staff member from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.[2] The outcome of the investigation was not known at the time of preparation of the present report;

(b) UNDP reported one allegation of sexual assault made against a staff member. The investigation report was submitted to the relevant offices for determination of the appropriate course of action;

(c) Nine cases were reported by UNHCR, all of them related to alleged exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex by staff members of UNHCR (five) and related personnel (four). Four of the five allegations reported against staff members were found to be unsubstantiated, while the four allegations involving related personnel (one United Nations Volunteer (UNV) and three staff members of non-governmental organizations) were expected to be referred to the competent investigative body of the relevant agencies in early 2012. The ninth case was registered at the end of the reporting period and the investigation was therefore not completed by the end of the year under review;

(d) UNICEF reported five allegations for the year under review, all of them involving staff members. In two instances, the investigation could not substantiate

[2] Although the allegation was made prior to the current reporting period, the nature of the allegation was only confirmed during the year under review.

the allegations. One case involving a local staff member having a sexual relationship with a minor was prosecuted by the local authorities. Two investigations into allegations of sexual assault were pending at the end of the period under review;

(e) One complaint of sexual exploitation of a minor was filed against an individual related to UNOPS. The identity of the alleged perpetrator could not be established and the investigation was ongoing at the end of 2011;

(f) The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) reported 10 allegations. All but one involved staff members. Four allegations of sex with a minor, sexual assault of a minor and other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse were closed or found to be unsubstantiated and five were forwarded to the competent human resource and legal services for action. One case of solicitation of a prostitute was pending at the end of the reporting period;

(g) One allegation falling in the category of other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse was reported against a United Nations Volunteer. The corresponding investigation report was under the review of the Advisory Panel on Disciplinary Measures at the end of the reporting period.

7. With only three allegations fewer than last year, there is not a significant decrease in the number of cases reported against staff members and related personnel other than those deployed in peacekeeping and special political missions. It should be noted that these allegations represent slightly over a quarter of the total number of allegations reported for 2011, which is consistent with the figures observed in previous years.

8. At the end of the reporting period, 61 per cent of the allegations had been investigated and 36 per cent of those cases were closed either because the allegations were found not to be substantiated or owing to a lack of sufficient supporting evidence.

9. During the reporting period, investigations into allegations reported in 2010 were also concluded. Of the 13 cases for which investigations were ongoing at the end of 2010, five were found to be unsubstantiated. One action regarding a consultant had been taken. For the remaining allegations, investigations were either still ongoing or the investigation report was under review by the relevant offices at the end of 2011.

Allegations reported against personnel deployed in peacekeeping missions and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

10. In 2011, 74 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving personnel deployed in peacekeeping missions were received by OIOS, reflecting a decrease of 13 per cent compared with the 85 allegations received in 2010, and of 34 per cent from the 112 allegations received in 2009. It is also to be noted that no allegation was received in 2011 concerning special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support. The number of allegations received per month for each mission is set out in annex IV. Annex V contains information on the number of

allegations per category of personnel deployed in peacekeeping missions. Several figures have been included in the present report to provide more detailed analysis covering the period from 2008 to 2011: a comparison of the number of allegations per year is presented in figure I, per types of allegations in figure II and per missions in figure III, while figures IV and V show percentages of allegations by category of personnel and ratio by numbers of personnel deployed.

11. In 2011, allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were received from the following eight peacekeeping missions: the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) received 31 allegations (42 per cent); the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) received 15 allegations (20 per cent); the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) received 12 allegations (16 per cent); the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) received 7 allegations (10 per cent); the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) received 4 allegations (6 per cent); the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) received 3 allegations (4 per cent); the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) received 1 allegation (1 per cent); and the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) received 1 allegation (1 per cent).

12. The Secretary-General remains deeply concerned about the number of allegations involving the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, notably instances of sexual abuse of minors. These instances represent 22 of the 74 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse received in 2011 (30 per cent). Furthermore, an additional nine of the 74 allegations received (12 per cent) involved the sexual abuse of persons above the age of 18 or of persons for whom age could not be ascertained. Therefore, in 2011, 31 allegations (42 per cent) concerned instances of the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. The remaining 43 allegations (58 per cent) concerned prohibited consensual activities (transactional and/or exploitative sexual relations) or assistance in the procurement of sexual favours.

13. In terms of the proportion of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse per category of deployed personnel reported in 2011, 41 of the 74 reported allegations (55 per cent) involved military personnel, of which 34 concerned contingent personnel and seven related to military observers.[3] A total of 27 of the 74 reported allegations (36 per cent) involved civilian personnel, of which 21 concerned staff members, three related to United Nations Volunteers, and three involved individuals employed by United Nations contractors.[4] Finally, six of the 74 allegations (8 per cent) received involved police personnel.[5] To compare allegations in relation with the total number of deployed personnel per category, a ratio of allegations of sexual

[3] Military personnel includes personnel from military contingents that are deployed under a memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries and military observers individually deployed as experts on mission for the United Nations.

[4] Civilian personnel includes staff members appointed by the Secretariat, United Nations Volunteers under contract with the United Nations Development Programme, individuals contracted by the United Nations and individuals employed by United Nations contractors.

[5] Police personnel include individually deployed United Nations police officers and members of formed police units, all deployed as experts on mission for the United Nations.

exploitation and abuse per 10,000 personnel deployed is used.[6] That ratio is of 10.2 allegations per 10,000 civilian personnel,[7] 4.6 allegations per 10,000 military personnel and 4.1 allegations per 10,000 police personnel deployed. For all categories of personnel deployed in peacekeeping and special political missions, the ratio is of 5.6 allegations per 10,000 personnel (or one allegation to 1,763 personnel in 2011, as compared with one allegation to 1,484 personnel in 2010) but, in MONUSCO for example, the ratio climbs to 13.3 allegations per 10,000 personnel deployed.

14. Regarding the status, as at 31 December 2011, of investigations into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, of those allegations reported in 2008, investigations had been completed in 77 per cent of instances; for allegations reported in 2009, investigations had been completed in 71 per cent of instances; for allegations reported in 2010, investigations had been completed in 60 per cent of instances; and for allegations reported in 2011, investigations had been completed in 26 per cent of instances. The results of all investigations completed between 2008 and 2011 indicate that, in 54 per cent of instances, allegations reported during that period were substantiated.[8] In that regard, it is once again important to note that allegations found to be unsubstantiated through investigations were not necessarily false or made mala fides. Allegations were often found to be unsubstantiated because of factors such as a lack of conclusive evidence, a lack of witnesses or the impossibility of positively identifying alleged perpetrators.

15. Concerning the referrals for investigation under the provisions of the revised model memorandum of understanding with troop-contributing countries, in 2011, 25 referrals were made to eight Member States. In return, the Department of Field Support received 13 responses from seven Member States, indicating that they intended to conduct an investigation or appoint an officer to carry out investigations in coordination with the United Nations. When no response is received from Member States, the United Nations conducts its own administrative investigations into allegations. As of 31 December 2011, the final results of the investigations were shared with the United Nations in relation to eight of those 13 instances investigated by Member States. Concerning two of those eight investigations, the allegations were found to be unsubstantiated, while in six other investigations the allegations were found to be substantiated, in whole or in part, and the Member States reported on disciplinary action taken. Member States were also notified of five allegations involving personnel with the status of experts on mission and for which the United Nations is conducting the related investigations.

[6] This is a different method of calculation from the one used in the previous report, in order to better represent the data. The total number of personnel deployed per category was calculated by taking a yearly average of monthly deployment data recorded by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support for peacekeeping operations, on the one hand, and by the Department of Public Information in consultation with the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for political and peacebuilding missions, on the other hand.

[7] The number of contracted personnel deployed was not available to be included in the total number of civilian personnel deployed. However, it is expected that this would not significantly affect the ratio.

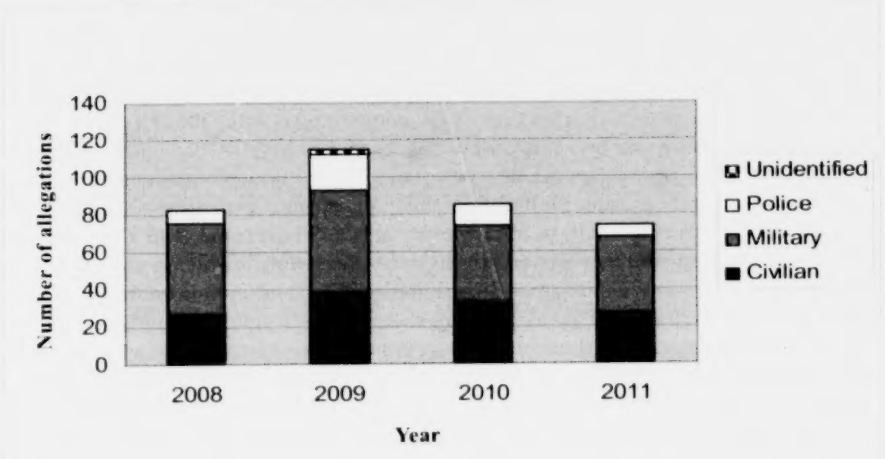
[8] Data compiled from the misconduct tracking system of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, as at 14 January 2011.

16. Regarding disciplinary actions, in 2011 the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and of Field Support referred one individual to the United Nations Volunteers Programme Manager for disciplinary action or other appropriate action following substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian personnel. The Office of Human Resources Management indicated that one staff member received a reprimand for failing to report an allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse. Furthermore, in cooperation with the Department of Management, follow-up measures were taken in relation to instances of sexual exploitation and abuse involving personnel from two companies providing contracted services to the United Nations. Regarding disciplinary actions for military and police personnel, in 2011 there were 35 referrals made to 18 troop- and police-contributing Member States for disciplinary action following investigations substantiating allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, received in 2011 or earlier. The Department of Field Support received 22 responses from 11 Member States indicating that disciplinary action would be or had been taken as a result. In their responses on action taken, Member States indicated having taken measures against their personnel that included arrest pending further court martial procedures, reduction in rank and dismissal from service, fines, extra duty and reduction in rank, as well as imprisonment. Those measures were taken in response to substantiated allegations reported at MONUSCO, UNMIL, UNOCI and MINUSTAH. The Secretariat also provided support and information in relation to criminal prosecutions by two Member States under their national jurisdictions. One instance involves a former expert on mission at MINUSTAH and the other relates to a member of military personnel, also formerly deployed in MINUSTAH.

III. Observations

17. For peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support, the total number of allegations reported decreased in 2011 (74 allegations), compared with the number reported in 2010 (85 allegations) and in 2009 (112 allegations). The number of allegations reported for 2011 is the lowest number since 2006, when there was a total of 357 allegations (see figure I).

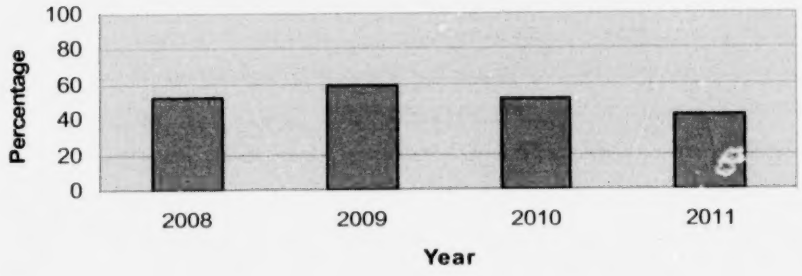
Figure I
Total allegations by category of personnel, 2008-2011



Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

18. The reporting period also saw a reduction in the number and percentage of allegations concerning the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, namely sexual activities with minors and non-consensual sex, which, at 42 per cent (31 of 74 allegations) is below figures that had remained fairly constant since 2008, the first year when this statistic became available, whereby between 50 and 59 per cent of all reported allegations involved sexual activities with minors and non-consensual sex (see figure II).

Figure II
Percentage of allegations of the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse compared with the total number of allegations, 2008-2011

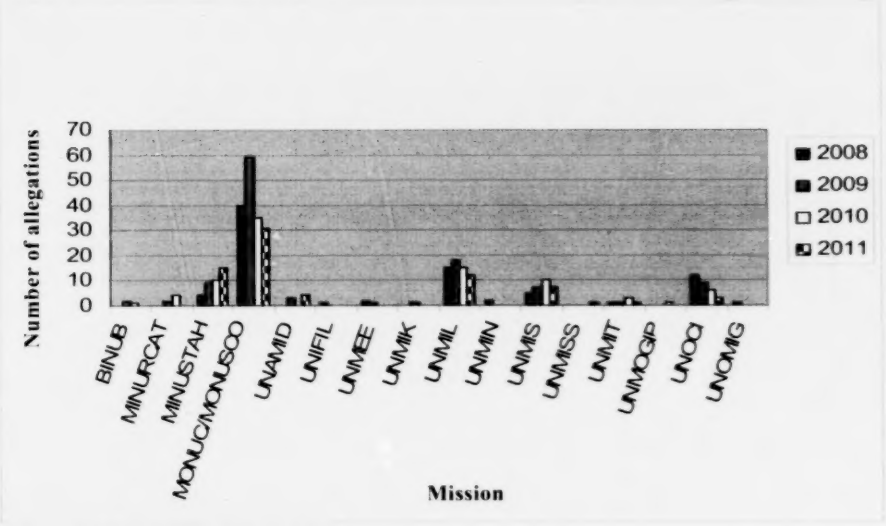


Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

19. At the level of individual missions, the figures for the number of allegations broken down by mission also demonstrate a decrease in the reported number of allegations, as compared with 2010, for MONUSCO, UNMIL, UNMIS (even when including the figures for UNMISS), UNOCI and UNMIT. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of reported allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse received for MINUSTAH, with five additional allegations, and for UNAMID, which had received no allegations in 2010 (see figure III). The five peacekeeping missions most affected remain, in order: MONUSCO first (as in 2010), MINUSTAH second (third in 2010), UNMIL third (second in 2010), UNMIS and UNMISS combined are fourth (UNMIS was also fourth in 2010) and UNAMID as the fifth (UNOCI was the fifth mission in 2010). Allegations arising out of MONUSCO continue to represent 42 per cent of all allegations received, a figure that has varied little since 2008. For MINUSTAH, while allegations represented less than 10 per cent of all allegations reported in 2008 and 2009, this figure increased in 2010 (11 per cent) and increased to 20 per cent in 2011. With 16 per cent of all reported allegations, the figure for UNMIL is comparable to that of previous years.

Figure III

Allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by mission, 2008-2011

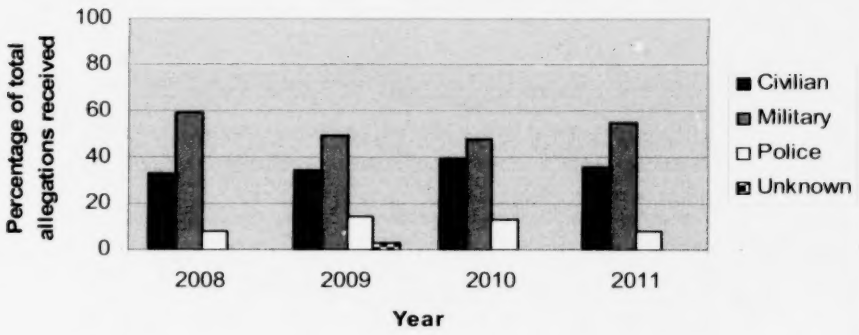


Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

Abbreviations: BINUB/BNUB, United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi/United Nations Office in Burundi; MINURCAT, United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC/MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo/United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMEE, United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIN, United Nations Mission in Nepal; UNMIS, United Nations Mission in the Sudan; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNMIT, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; UNMOGIP, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNOMIG, United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

20. Per categories of personnel, the number of allegations reported against military personnel remained the same (41 allegations) in 2011 as in 2010, whereas the reduction in the overall number of allegations concerned allegations concerning civilian personnel (27 allegations in 2011, 31 in 2010) and police personnel (6 allegations in 2011, 11 in 2010). Furthermore, allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse continued to be reported in greater proportion and numbers against military personnel, at 55 per cent, in line with proportions for previous years, with a low of 48 per cent in 2010 and a high of 59 per cent in 2008. Civilian personnel also remained second in terms of proportion, at 36 per cent, a figure that again remained fairly constant from previous years, oscillating between 39 per cent (2010) and 33 per cent (2008). Police personnel were the subject of 8 per cent of all reported allegations in 2011, which is the same proportion as the percentage recorded in 2008, whereas allegations concerning police personnel represented 14 per cent of allegations reported in 2009 (see figure IV).

Figure IV
Percentage of allegations by category of personnel, 2008-2011



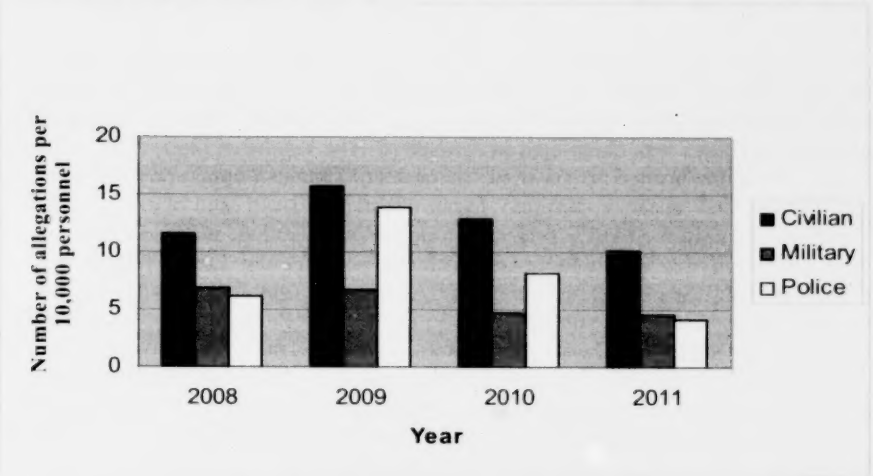
Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services.

21. The numbers and proportions of allegations per category of personnel also has to be considered in view of the fact that the United Nations has different numbers of military, civilian and police personnel deployed. This is highlighted by the ratio of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse per 10,000 personnel deployed, as reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services.[9] In this respect, civilian personnel continue to have the highest ratio in 2011, with 10.2 allegations per 10,000 deployed personnel, as compared with ratios of 12.9 in 2010, 15.7 in 2009 and 11.6 in 2008. For military personnel the ratio was of 4.6 allegations per 10,000 personnel deployed in 2011, a similar ratio as in 2010, with 4.7, and ratios of 6.7 in 2009, and 6.3 in 2008. For police personnel, the ratio was of 4.1 allegations per

[9] A reported allegation may point to the involvement of one or more individuals as alleged perpetrators, such information often only becoming available once the matter has been investigated.

10,000 deployed personnel in 2011, compared with ratios of 8.2 in 2010, 13.9 in 2009, and 6.1 in 2008 (see figure V). An overall improvement is to be noted for all categories of personnel, with a marked improvement over the past year for police personnel. To further address this issue, as part of the meeting of senior-most representatives discussed in the present report, it was recognized that training and sensitization programmes need to place greater emphasis on the imbalance of power between our personnel and the population of host countries, and on the plight of the victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Where needed, existing programmes will be adapted accordingly.

Figure V
Number of allegations per 10,000 personnel deployed, 2008-2011



Source: Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations, Field Support, Political Affairs and Public Information.

22. Communications with Member States continued to increase in 2011, with an overall response rate of 58 per cent, as compared with 39 per cent in 2010, 17 per cent in 2009 and 11 per cent in 2008. This is the case both as regards requests made by the Secretariat to Member States to investigate allegations, with a 52 per cent response rate in 2011, and in relation to responses from Member States on action taken by them in terms of disciplinary or other measures, where the rate of response stands at 62 per cent in 2011. On a very positive note, in a recent meeting with representatives from one Member State, information was provided on action taken by that Member State concerning over 60 cases, including some 23 cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, over the period between 2007 and 2011. Of interest is the fact that this meeting pointed to a lack of understanding, on the part of the Member State, as to the expectations of the United Nations in terms of information exchanges on cases of misconduct dealt with under the revised memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the troop-contributing countries, as well as difficulties in effecting such information exchanges when different governmental components need to be involved in providing the required information. This situation highlights the fact that, while the United Nations has taken steps to map out processes and responsibilities concerning the implementation

of the revised memorandum of understanding, including by adopting standard operating procedures on the subject, some confusion apparently persists as to how Member States are to meet the expectations of the United Nations when exercising their responsibilities. Therefore, there remains room to improve communication and the Department of Field Support will attempt to engage further with Member States, as well as intensify its efforts towards regular follow-up with Member States in that regard.

IV. Strengthening measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

23. A global review of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, the International Organization for Migration and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was completed in June 2010. The results of the review indicated that much more needed to be done to protect affected populations from sexual exploitation and abuse committed by humanitarian staff, and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was called upon to strengthen its leadership on the issue, especially at the field level. In January 2011, the IASC Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was established, with a two-year mandate focused on supporting field activities in the following areas: strengthening leadership by supporting heads of agencies in implementing obligations related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; supporting field offices in implementing joint community-based complaint mechanisms (including victim assistance); and supporting Task Force members in institutionalizing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in their organizations.

24. In line with its workplan for 2011, the Task Force, co-chaired by UNDP and the International Rescue Committee, was involved in the following activities: (a) best practices were shared during Task Force meetings related to joint complaints mechanisms, reporting procedures, barriers to reporting, and ways to gain senior management support for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; (b) information about the IASC review, the work of the Task Force and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in general was included in an article submitted to the magazine *Humanitarian Exchange*;[10] (c) the new website[11] has been redesigned by adding a new online library with a search engine, a new logo, a new URL and switching to a new hosting service; (d) a funding proposal was drafted to implement the joint community-based complaint mechanisms project of the Task Force and potential donors are being approached; in this regard the three pilot countries will be Haiti, Kenya and Sri Lanka; and (e) 11 Task Force members (Catholic Relief Services, the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support, Food for the Hungry, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Rescue Committee, the Lutheran World Federation, Save the Children UK, UNDP, the Women's Refugee Commission, the World Food Programme (WFP) and World Vision International) have undertaken a voluntary

[10] Available at: www.odihpn.org.

[11] Available at: http://pseataskforce.org.

self-assessment and submitted a workplan on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

25. Further inroads have been made by senior management in their commitment to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and in a meeting of the IASC principals in December 2011, they agreed:

(a) To designate a senior focal point within each organization to be responsible for prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse. More specifically, the focal points are expected to undertake the following tasks: (i) to engage effectively and resolve problems with the organization's departments for policy, human resources (including recruitment and staff training), audit, investigations, accountability and programming; (ii) to act as liaison between the principals and Task Force members; and (iii) to have a direct reporting line to senior management on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse;

(b) To share each other's workplan for 2012-2013 for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse by their staff;

(c) To have the Director-General of IOM convene the designated focal points for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to check on progress and report to the IASC principals.

Department of Field Support Conduct and Discipline Unit and Teams

26. In 2011, 12 Conduct and Discipline Teams were in place in peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support, covering 19 missions and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (UNLB). During the period under review, Conduct and Discipline Teams were operational in the following missions: the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA),[12] UNOCI, MONUSCO, UNMIL, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), MINUSTAH, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),[13] UNMIS, UNMISS, UNAMID, UNMIT and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

27. Conduct and Discipline Teams continue to develop and implement various measures on prevention, enforcement and remedial action. Based on monthly mission reports submitted in 2011, training on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was conducted either as part of the induction of new personnel in missions, or in separate sessions. Other preventive measures such as off-limit areas and curfews continue to be in place in several missions. All missions where Conduct and Discipline Teams are present have established reporting mechanisms, which take various forms, including telephone hotlines, specific e-mail addresses, drop boxes, contact with local non-governmental organizations and the distribution to local partners of information on how to report complaints. In missions without assigned

[12] Also covering the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

[13] Also covering the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and UNLB.

Conduct and Discipline Teams, Conduct and Discipline focal points are designated to receive and follow up on complaints of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse.

28. Communication and awareness-raising activities among Conduct and Discipline Teams consisted of messages on prevention of misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse, pride of purpose and behaviour appropriate to United Nations personnel. This was delivered through intra-mission tools such as radio and online broadcast messaging, e-mail alerts, posters and administrative instructions from mission leadership. Some Conduct and Discipline Teams also partner with local government and local and international non-governmental organizations on efforts to promote protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

29. In relation to activities on remedial action, Conduct and Discipline Teams for 13 missions, including the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), responded to a survey, conducted in September 2011, on the implementation of the victim assistance strategy. The survey was focused on the identification of basic services and action taken as related to assisting victims. Key results on responses provided were as follows: (a) mapping of services[14] has been done by six missions; (b) secure shelters, safe houses or community centre-type structures exist in only 3 of the 13 missions; (c) only 2 of the 13 missions have had to refer a victim for emergency or general medical assistance, counselling or legal services; and (d) only one mission has had to refer a victim to a safe shelter. Efforts to have formalized victim assistance mechanisms continue in missions, and partnerships are being pursued with United Nations country teams and local communities on joint reporting mechanisms and referral pathways for various services. This is taking place in most missions where allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse continue to be received. Based on efforts already in place, the Conduct and Discipline Unit is working with Conduct and Discipline Teams to develop a victim assistance framework that will serve as an adaptable template towards a formal mechanism.

30. In broader efforts, the concept of an integrated conduct and discipline framework was put forward in 2011, with the objective of enhancing the integration of conduct and discipline in field missions as a global corporate function. The Integrated Conduct and Discipline Framework anchors itself to the principle of strengthened accountability as a fundamental prerequisite for ensuring that authority for managing the conduct of personnel is properly exercised and directed towards the achievement of efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness and transparency. The development of this framework and strategic initiatives under its four pillars of integration, capacity-building; outreach, including information dissemination and communication; and performance-based accountability, reflect the need to approach conduct and discipline from an organizational behaviour model rather than a more transactional approach that, currently, primarily responds to conduct at the individual incident level. With the aim of furthering good governance, robust oversight and enforcement and strengthened risk management, the Department of Field Support is developing an accountability framework for conduct and discipline that is aligned with senior leadership compacts and the personal accountability of managers and individuals; a risk management and monitoring framework enabling more targeted mitigation and prevention measures, particularly in the area of sexual

[14] Including medical, legal, psychosocial care, safe houses or shelters.

exploitation and abuse; and strengthened reporting mechanisms and victim assistance support.

Update on activities and policies relevant to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping and special political missions

31. A meeting involving senior-most representatives of the United Nations was hosted by the Department of Field Support in October 2011 as an opportunity for them to discuss and formulate a renewed proactive strategy on addressing sexual exploitation and abuse by mission personnel. Overall, participants noted that particular attention must be given to prevention and accountability and, in this regard, actions by the United Nations as well as by Member States need to be considered as a possible way forward. These include a review and strengthening of training materials and awareness-raising messages to ensure that standards and values are clearly communicated and understood; preventive measures that further consider risk identification and management, in particular as regards United Nations civilian personnel, as well as early warning mechanisms; strengthened technical and operation capacity on investigations; improved enforcement and prosecution efforts in partnership with host countries and Member States; strengthened reporting from Member States on follow-up actions; further implementation of the victim assistance strategy by all United Nations entities; and a possible in-depth assessment using a multidisciplinary approach to examine the root causes of sexual exploitation and abuse.

32. The activities of the Conduct and Discipline Unit and Teams continued along the lines established within the three-pronged comprehensive strategy to address sexual exploitation and abuse: prevention, enforcement and remedial action. Other major activities and outcomes for 2011 include the following:

(a) The induction training programme on conduct and discipline was again delivered for the MINUSTAH Conduct and Discipline Team in June 2011. The 4-day programme provided guidance to inform the members of Conduct and Discipline Teams, as well as conduct and discipline focal points when applicable, about their role in terms of prevention, enforcement and remedial action, as a means of addressing conduct and discipline issues, and sexual exploitation and abuse in particular, among United Nations personnel in peacekeeping and special political missions;

(b) The induction training programme is also linked to an advisory document for conduct and discipline personnel that is being finalized. The document was updated by a consultant and circulated to Conduct and Discipline Teams for further feedback. It provides a step-by-step guidance for conduct and discipline practitioners in the field, in an effort to build on the experiences and practices of past years and to have more standardized practices among field missions and headquarters;

(c) Ongoing public information activities included issuing quarterly press releases as part of United Nations efforts to improve transparency on the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse involving personnel of peacekeeping and special political missions and responding to media enquiries and external requests for

information. In that respect, the interactive "dashboard" on the Conduct and Discipline website continues to enable the public to search for statistics on misconduct allegations, in particular on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, under a variety of parameters.

V. Conclusions

33. During the reporting period, 102 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported. As in previous years, a large majority of allegations involved personnel deployed in peacekeeping missions but, in the reporting period, none involved personnel deployed in special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support. For the fourth consecutive year, all entities requested to provide information on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse did so, confirming the continuous commitment of the United Nations community to address and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. All the entities also confirmed making efforts to ensure that all staff members and related personnel were aware of the content of the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

34. In peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support, continued progress was made in combating sexual exploitation and abuse globally. Together with the commitment of Member States, over the past six years, the structures, preventive measures and awareness-raising and training activities that have been put in place have contributed to the positive results achieved so far. Although some variances are still observed, the statistical data available point to a continuing downward trend, including in relation to allegations involving the most egregious forms of sexual abuse, which this year, for the first time, represent less than 50 per cent of the total number of allegations reported.

35. The Secretary-General remains fully committed to his policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse and to his efforts to prevent the perpetration of acts of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff members and related personnel. Although the trend in the data is positive, any substantiated case of sexual exploitation and abuse is one case too many. Instances of sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries are intolerable and those involving minors and non-consensual sexual abuse are particularly abhorrent. The Secretary-General is determined to root out such acts through strengthened accountability and enforcement measures, ensuring that standards of conduct are applied, without exception or distinction, to all categories of personnel.

36. To that effect, the Secretary-General is determined to take any and all necessary measures to enforce leadership, managerial and individual responsibility. In connection with measures that the Secretary-General may undertake within the existing legal and policy framework, he will not hesitate to lift the immunity of staff members and experts on mission who are alleged to have engaged in criminal conduct, provided that there is an expectation that the alleged perpetrators will receive a prompt, fair and impartial hearing that conforms to accepted international norms. The Secretary-General also will not hesitate to repatriate an entire military or police contingent where it is determined that serious misconduct, particularly sexual exploitation and abuse, has occurred owing to failures by the chain of command. In this connection, the Secretary-General also will vigorously follow-up with troop-

contributing countries about the outcome of investigations, carried out by them, into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse that have been raised against one or more members of their contingents, and will regularly make public the results of that follow-up.

37. The Secretary-General has concluded, however, that the present framework of sanctions should be supplemented with additional measures that will create a range of progressively more severe penalties applicable both to individual perpetrators and to groups that have, through their acts and omissions, either abetted or condoned sexual exploitation and abuse within their community. This requires the articulation of unambiguous standards of conduct and the establishment of sanctions for failures in leadership and group tolerance of prohibited conduct.

38. Much has been accomplished over the past decade, as the data in this report illustrates. Much still needs to be done, as the unacceptable continued incidence of the sexual abuse of minors and non-consensual sex with adults demonstrate. There is much more to be done. In all respects, the partnership between the United Nations and Member States remains essential in ensuring accountability for those members of personnel who fail to protect the population they are mandated to serve. The Secretariat and Member States share a collective responsibility, which requires each actor to carry out its responsibilities in a fully committed manner if the tide of sexual exploitation and abuse is to be stemmed, and to prevent future incidents of these egregious acts.

39. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report.**

Annex I

United Nations entities requested to provide information on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse

Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Department of Field Support

Department of Management

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Department of Political Affairs

Department of Public Information

Department of Safety and Security

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Economic Commission for Africa

Economic Commission for Europe

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

International Trade Centre

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Office for Disarmament Affairs

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Office of Internal Oversight Services

Office of Legal Affairs

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

Office of the Secretary-General

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Peacebuilding Support Office

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Entity for the Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

United Nations Office at Geneva

United Nations Office at Nairobi[a]

United Nations Office at Vienna[b]

United Nations Office for Project Services

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

United Nations University

United Nations Volunteers Programme

World Food Programme

[a] Including the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

[b] Including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Annex II

Nature of allegations by entities other than peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support, for the year 2011

Nature of allegation	*International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*	*United Nations Development Programme*	*Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*	*United Nations Children's Fund*	*United Nations Office for Project Services*	*United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Rape								
Victim under 18	1							1
Victim over 18								
Sex with minors				1	1	1		3
Sexual assault								
Victim under 18						2		2
Victim over 18		1		3				4
Trafficking of persons for sexual exploitation								
Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex			9			1		10
Solicitation of prostitutes								
Victim under 18								
Victim over 18						1		1
Other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse				1		5	1	7
Other violations of the provisions of ST/SGB/2003/13 (e.g., false reporting of SEA)								
Total	**1**	**1**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**28**

Annex III

Status of investigations into allegations received in 2011 involving entities other than peacekeeping and special political missions supported by the Department of Field Support

Entity	*Allegations received*	*Status of investigation as at 31 December 2011*		
		Unsubstantiated or closed	*Substantiated or report under review*	*Investigation ongoing*
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	1	—	—	1
United Nations Development Programme	1	—	1	—
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9	4	—	5
United Nations Children's Fund	5	2	1[a]	2
United Nations Office for Project Services	1	—	—	1
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	10	4	5	1
United Nations Volunteers	1	—	—	1
Total	**28**	**10**	**7**	**11**

[a] The individual involved, who was a local staff member, was prosecuted by the local authorities and was subsequently separated from service.

Annex IV

Number of allegations reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2011 involving personnel of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, by field mission

Mission	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	***Total***
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti		3	1	2	1	2	2	2			1	1	**15**
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	4	3	**31**
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur						3		1					**4**
United Nations Mission in Liberia			2	2	3		3	1	1				**12**
United Nations Mission in the Sudan	1			2	1	1						2	**7**
United Nations Mission in South Sudan								1					**1**
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	1												**1**
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire								2				1	**3**
Total	**3**	**8**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**74**

Annex V

Number of allegations, by field mission and category of personnel, reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2011 involving personnel of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support

Mission	*Staff Member*	*United Nations Volunteer*	*Contractor*	*Military personnel*	*Military observer*	*United Nations police*	***Total***
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	3	—	—	8	—	4	**15**
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	1	2	16	4	1	**31**
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	3	—	—	1	—	—	**4**
United Nations Mission in Liberia	3	1	1	5	2	—	**12**
United Nations Mission in the Sudan	5	—	—	2	—	—	**7**
United Nations Mission in South Sudan	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1**
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	—	1	—	—	—	—	**1**
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	2	—	1	**3**
Total	**21**	**3**	**3**	**34**	**7**	**6**	**74**